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Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary

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most inhabitants of
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the aboriginal peoples is constituting one of

colonial *n* (1781) 1 : a contrasted with British traditions, interests, or peculiar to America 2 : an American culture 3 : in the languages of a 2 : a specialist in

...mar-**\ n** (1858) 1:
ction of foreigners (as
ment, and culture
-ized; -**iz-ing** **vt** (1797)
characteristics 2 : to
commercial influence
can traits
e daily rates cover the
PLAN



can saddle horse

of medium-sized span-
colate or liver-colored

— Amerindian adj
AMERICAN SIGN LANGUAGE
meth- + pterin] (1948)

etros without measure
at MEASURE] (1875)
which images fail to
rap-ik\ adj

amicabilis friendly, fr. 1
1. *amicabilis* 1. *BEASING*

musical comedy *n.* a **comedy** with **music** and **song**.

es having qualities that
SECURED implies cheerfulness
to be imposed upon
of the country's want often

of weakness.

abilis] (15c) : character

hibiting goodwill and a

THE SPANISH

on the part of the parties not to quarrel: NEIGHBORLY implies a disposition to live on good terms with others and to be helpful on principle; FRIENDLY stresses cordiality and often warmth or intimacy of personal relations.

amic *am-ik* *n* [ME *amis*, prob. fr. MF, pl. of *amit*, fr. ML *amicitus*, fr. L. *cloak*, *fr. amictus*, pp. of *amicire* to wrap around, fr. *am-*, *amb-* around + *cerere* to throw — more at AMBLE] (13c) : a liturgical vestment made of an oblong piece of cloth usu. of white linen and worn about the neck and shoulders and partly under the alb — see VESTMENT illustration

amicus cu-rī-ae *\-mē-ka'-sk(y)ür-ē-* *n*, *pl* ami-ci curiae *\-mē-(-)kē-'k(y)ür-* *n* [NL, lit. friend of the court] (1612) : one (as a professional person or organization) that is not a party to a particular litigation but that is permitted by the court to advise it in respect to some matter of law that directly affects the case in question

amid *\-mēd* *n* or amidst *\-mīd*, *-mīts* *prep* [amid fr. ME *amidde*, fr. OE *onmidden*, fr. *on* + *midden*, dat. of *midde* mid; amidst fr. ME *amiddes*, fr. *amidde* + *-es -s*] (bef. 12c) 1: in or into the middle of : surrounded by : AMONG 2 a: DURING b: with the accompaniment of (resigned to — rumors of misconduct)

amid- or amid-o- comb form [ISV, fr. *amide*] 1: containing the group NH_2 , characteristic of amides united to a radical of acid character (amidosulfides) 2: AMIN- (amidophenol)

amidase *\-am-ə-dāz* *n* [ISV, *amide* + *-ase*] (1921) : an enzyme that hydrolyzes acid amides usu. with the liberation of ammonia

amide *\-am-īd*, *-id* *n* [ISV, fr. NL *ammonia*] (ca. 1847) : a compound resulting from replacement of an atom of hydrogen in ammonia by an element or radical or of one or more atoms of hydrogen in ammonia by univalent acid radicals — compare IMIDE — amidic *\-mīd-ik*, *a-ik*, *adj*

amido *\-mēd* *n*, *adj* [amid] (1877) 1: relating to or containing the group NH_2 or a substituted group NHR or NR_2 united to an acid radical — compare AMINO 2: AMINO

amido-l *\-am-ə-dōl*, *-dōl* *n* [G, fr. *Amidol*, a trademark] (1892) : a colorless crystalline salt $\text{C}_6\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{O}-2\text{HCl}$ used chiefly as a photographic developer

amid-ships *\-mīd-ships* *adv* (1692) 1: in or toward the part of a ship midway between bow and stern 2: in or toward the middle

amigo *\-mēgō*, *gō*, *gō*, *n*, *pl* -gos [Sp. fr. L *amicus* — more at AMIABLE] (1837) : FRIEND

amino- or amino- comb form [ISV, fr. *amine*] : containing the group NH_2 united to a radical other than an acid radical (aminobenzoic acid)

amine *\-mēn*, *am-ēn* *n* [ISV, fr. NL *ammonia*] (1863) 1: any of various basic compounds derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent hydrocarbon radicals 2: a compound containing one or more halogen atoms attached to nitrogen

amino- *\-mē(-)nōd* *adj* [amini-] (1904) : relating to or containing the group NH_2 or a substituted group NHR or NR_2 united to a radical other than an acid radical — compare AMIDO

amino acid *n* (1898) : an amphoteric organic acid containing the amino group NH_2 ; esp: any of the alpha-amino acids that are the chief components of proteins and are synthesized by living cells or are obtained as essential components of the diet

amino-acid-uride *\-mē-nōd-as-ēd(y)ür-ē-* *n* [NL] (ca. 1923) : a condition in which one or more amino acids are excreted in excessive amounts

amino-ben-zoic acid *\-mē-nō-ben-zō-ik-* *n* [ISV] (1904) : any of three crystalline derivatives $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$ of benzoic acid of which the yellowish para-substituted acid is a growth factor of the vitamin B complex and of folic acids

amino-pep-tide *\-mē-nō-'pep-tē-dās*, *-dāz* *n* (ca. 1940) : an enzyme that hydrolyzes peptides by acting on the peptide bond next to a terminal amino acid containing a free amino group

amino-phyl-line *\-am-ə-'nāf-ə-lān* *n* [amini- + theophylline] (1934) : a theophylline derivative $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_{10}\text{O}_4$ used esp. to stimulate the heart in congestive heart failure and to dilate the air passages in respiratory disorders

amino-pept-in *\-am-ə-'nāp-tō-rān* *n* [amin- + pter- + -in] (1948) : a derivative of glutamic acid $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_6\text{O}_5$ used as a rodenticide and anti-metabolite

amino-pyrine *\-mē-nō-'pi(r)-ēn* *n* [ISV, fr. amin- + antipyrine] (ca. 1936) : a white crystalline compound $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}$ formerly used to relieve pain and fever but now largely abandoned for this purpose because of the occurrence of fatal agranulocytosis as a side effect in some users

amino-sal-i-cylic acid *\-mē-nō-sal-ē-ik-* *n* (ca. 1922) : any of four isomeric derivatives $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{NO}_3$ of salicylic acid that have a single amino group; esp: PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID

amino-trans-fer-ase *\-tran(f)-ēs-fās*, *-rāz* *n* (ca. 1965) : TRANSAMINASE

amir *var* of EMIR

Amish *\-ām-īsh*, *am-* *ām-* *adj* [prob. fr. G *Amisch*, fr. Jacob Amman or *Amen*] (fl. 1693 Swiss Mennonite bishop) (1844) : of or relating to a strict sect of Mennonite followers of Amman that settled in America chiefly in the 18th century — Amish *n*

amiss *\-mīs* *adv* (13c) 1 a: in a mistaken way : WRONGLY (if you think he is guilty, you judge ~) b: ASTRAY (something had gone ~) 2: in a faulty way: IMPERFECTLY

amiss *adj* (14c) 1: not-being in accordance with right order 2: FAULTY, IMPERFECT 3: out of place in given circumstances — usu. with a negative (few remarks may not be ~ here)

amito-sis *\-ā-mī-'tō-sēs* *n* [NL, fr. *ā-* + *mitosis*] (1894) : cell division by simple cleavage of the nucleus and division of the cytoplasm without spindle formation or appearance of chromosomes — amito-tic *\-tāt-ik* *adj* — amito-tot-i-cally *\-i-kālē* *adv*

amito-trip-tyline *\-am-ē-'trīp-tō-lēn* *n* [origin unknown] (1961) : a tricyclic antidepressant drug $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}$

amitrole *\-am-ē-'trōl* *n* [amin- + triazole] (ca. 1960) : a systemic herbicide $\text{C}_4\text{H}_11\text{N}$ used in areas other than food croplands

amity *\-ām-ētē* *n*, *pl* -ties [ME *amite*, fr. MF *amité*, fr. ML *amicitas*, fr. L *amicus* friend — more at AMIABLE] (15c) : FRIENDSHIP; esp: friendly relations between nations

ammeter *\-ām-'ēt-ēr* *n* [ampere + -meter] (1882) : an instrument for measuring electric current in amperes

am-mine *\-ām-ēn*, *a-mēn* *n* [ISV ammonia + -ine] (1897) 1: a molecule of ammonia as it exists in a coordination complex (hex-amminecobalt chloride $\text{Co}(\text{N}_3)_6\text{Cl}_2$) 2: an ammino compound

am-mi-no *\-ām-ō-nō*, *a-mē-* *nōd* *n* [ISV ammino- fr. ammine] (ca. 1920) : of, relating to, or being an ammino

am-mo *\-ām-ō-* *n* [by shortening & alter.] (1911): AMMUNITION

am-mo-nia *\-āmō-nē* *n* [NL, fr. L *sal ammoniacus* sal ammoniac, lit. salt of Ammon, fr. Gk *ammoniakos* of Ammon, fr. *Ammon* Ammon, Amun, an Egyptian god near one of whose temples it was prepared] (ca. 1799) 1: pungent colorless gaseous alkaline compound of nitrogen and hydrogen NH_3 that is very soluble in water and can easily be condensed to a liquid by cold and pressure 2: AMMONIA WATER

am-mo-ni-ac *\-āmō-nē-āk* *n* [ME & L: fr. L *ammoniacum*, fr. Gk *ammoniakon*, fr. neut. of *ammoniakos* of Ammon] (14c) : the aromatic gum resin of a Persian herb (*Dorema ammoniacum*) of the carrot family

am-mo-ni-al *\-āmō-nē-āl* *n* [am-mo-ni-ak + -al] also am-mo-ni-ac *\-āmō-nē-āk* *n* [ad.] (1732) : of, relating to, containing, or having the properties of ammino

am-mo-ni-ate *\-āmō-nē-āt* *vt* -at-ed; -at-ing (ca. 1923) 1: to combine or impregnate with ammonia or an ammonium compound 2: to subject to ammonification — am-mo-ni-a-tion *\-āmō-nē-āshōn* *n* ammonia water *n* (ca. 1903) : a water solution of ammonia

am-mo-ni-a-tion *\-āmō-nē-ātōn* *n* (1886) 1: the act or process of ammoniating 2: decomposition with production of ammonia or ammonium compounds esp. by the action of bacteria on nitrogenous organic matter — am-mo-ni-ify *\-fī* *vb*

am-mo-ni-ite *\-āmō-nē-ātē* *n* [NL *ammonites*, fr. L *cornu Ammonis*, lit. horn of Ammon] (1609) : any of numerous flat spiral fossil shells of extinct cephalopods (order Ammonoidea) esp. abundant in the Mesozoic age — am-mo-ni-ic *\-āmō-nē-īt* *adj*

Am-monite *\-āmō-nēt* *n* [LL *Ammonites*, fr. heb 'Ammōn, Ammon (son of Lot), descendant of Ammon] (1611) : a member of a Semitic people who in Old Testament times lived east of the Jordan between the Jabbok and the Arnon — Ammonite *adj*

am-mo-ni-um *\-āmō-nē-ūm* *n* [NL, fr. ammonia] (1808) : an ion NH_4^+ or radical NH_4 derived from ammonia by combination with a hydrogen ion or atom and known in compounds (as salts) that resemble in properties the compounds of the alkali metals and in organic compounds (as quaternary ammonium compounds)

ammonium carbonate *n* (ca. 1881) : a carbonate of ammonium: specimen: the commercial mixture of the bicarbonate and carbamate used esp. in smelling salts

ammonium chloride *n* (1869) : a white crystalline volatile salt NH_4Cl that is used in dry cells and as an expectorant — called also *sal ammoniac*

ammonium cyanate *n* (ca. 1881) : an inorganic white crystalline salt $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{OC}$ that can be converted into organic urea

ammonium hydroxide *n* (ca. 1903) : a weakly basic compound NH_4OH that is formed when ammonia dissolves in water and that exists only in solution

ammonium nitrate *n* (ca. 1881) : a colorless crystalline salt NH_4NO_3 used in explosives and fertilizers and in veterinary medicine

ammonium phosphate *n* (ca. 1881) : a phosphate of ammonium: esp: a white crystalline compound $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{PO}_4$ used as a fertilizer and as a fire retardant

ammonium sulfate *n* (ca. 1881) : a colorless crystalline salt $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4\text{SO}_4$ used chiefly as a fertilizer

am-mo-noid *\-āmō-nōīd* *n* (1884) : AMMONITE

am-mu-ni-tion *\-āmō-nē-nish-ān* *n* [obs. F *ammonition*, fr. MF, alter. of *munition*] (1626) 1 a: the projectiles with their fuses, propelling charges, or primers fired from guns b: CARTRIDGES c: explosive military items (as grenades or bombs) 2: material for use in attacking or defending a position (facts that were the ~ for their argument)

am-ne-sia *\-āmē-nē-zhō* *n* [NL, fr. Gk *amnesia* forgetfulness, prob. alter. of *amnestia*] (1786) 1: loss of memory due usu. to brain injury, shock, fatigue, repression, or illness 2: a gap in one's memory — am-ne-si-ac *\-āmē-ēz-āk* or am-ne-sic *\-āmē-ēs-ik*, *-sik* *adj* or *n*

am-ne-si-a *\-āmō-nē-āsē* *n*, *pl* -ties [Gk *amnestia* forgetfulness, fr. *ā-* + *mnestis* remembrance — more at MENTAL] (1580) : the act of an authority (as a government) by which pardon is granted to a large group of individuals — amnesty *vr*

am-no-cen-tesis *\-āmē-nē-ōsēsē* *n*, *pl* -teses *\-sēzē* [NL, fr. amnion + centesis puncture, fr. Gk *kentesis*, fr. *kentein* to prick — more at CENTER] (1957) : the surgical insertion of a hollow needle through the abdominal wall and into the uterus of a pregnant female esp. to obtain amniotic fluid for the determination of fetal sex or chromosomal abnormality

am-ni-on *\-āmē-ān*, *āmē-nōd* *n* [NL, fr. Gk *amnion* lamb — more at YEAN] (1667) 1: a thin membrane forming a closed sac about the embryos of reptiles, birds, and mammals and containing a serous fluid in which the embryo is immersed 2: a membrane analogous to the amniot and occurring in various invertebrates — am-ni-ot *\-āmē-ōtē* *n* [am-nē-ōt-ik] *adj*

am-ni-ot *\-āmē-ōtē* *n* [modif. of NL *amniot* (after such pairs as *choro-* data: *chordate*), irreg. fr. *amnion*] (ca. 1909) : any of a group (Amniota) of vertebrates that develop an amniot in the embryo and include the birds, reptiles, and mammals — amniote *adj*

amo-bar-bi-tal *\-āmō-bēr-bā-tōlē* *n* [amyl + *ō-* + *barbita*] (ca. 1949) : a barbiturate $\text{C}_5\text{H}_11\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$ used as a hypnotic and sedative; also: its sodium salt

amo-be *\-āmē-bō* *n*, *pl* -bas or -bae *\-ōbē* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *amoibe* change, fr. *ameibe* to change — more at MIGRATE] (1878) : any of a large genus (*Amoeba*) of naked rhizopod protozoans with lobed and never anastomosing pseudopodia, without permanent organelles or supporting structures, and of wide distribution in fresh and

\ə\ abut \ə\ kitten, F table \ə\ further \ə\ ash \ə\ ace \ə\ cot, cart
 \ə\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \e\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \i\ ice \i\ job
 \i\ sing \o\ go \o\ law \o\ boy \o\ thin \o\ the \o\ loot \o\ foot
 \y\ yet \zh\ vision \á\ k, \ó\ ce, \é\ ue, \í\ see Guide to Pronunciation